The People's Korea

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Korean Christians, North & Abroad Endorse Bi-System Confederal Reunion

President Kim Il Sung Receives Reply from Castro: 'Vivid Feelings of Friendship' Confirmed

Pyongyang's chief executive Kim Il Sung on Oct. 22 received a message from Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, in which the latter confirmed "vivid feelings of friendship" existing between the DPRK and Cuba.

The Cuban top leader, in reply to a message of greetings sent by the DPRK President on the occasion of his 55th birthday, also stressed that Korea and Cuba have become "brothers in the struggle against the common enemy, with a common idea."

The message reads in part:

I express thanks to you for your fraternal congratulations on my birthday.

I am deeply pleased with the confirmation of vivid feelings of friendship existing between us on this occasion.

I am following the resolute and persevering struggle waged by the Korean people under your leadership to put an end to the imperialist occupation and reunify the country.

Korea and Cuba are standing on the forefront on the confrontation between socialism and capitalism and they have become brothers in the struggle against the common enemy, with a common idea.

I assure you that Cuba will express consistent solidarity with Korea in her struggle for her noble cause.

A view of the Nov. 3–6 Vienna conference for Korean reunification by Christians in the DPRK and abroad

Seoul Charged with Attempting To Prevent Overseas Koreans From Visiting DPRK

Pyongyang on Nov. 24 charged the Chon junta with setting up a special intelligence organ in an attempt to prevent the overseas Koreans from visiting the DPRK.

Chairman Ho Jong Suk of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots said this in a press conference held in Pyongyang, the official KCNA reported on Nov. 25. She is concurrently Presidium Member of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The KCNA broadcast monitored here quoted her as saying that the Chon group is more harshly persecuting influential prominent democrats and conscientious compatriots who had visited Pyongyang.

Follows a gist of her statement reported by the KCNA Nov. 25:

After Mr. Choe Dok Sin, Chairman of the Paedal National Council, residing in the United States, visited the DPRK, the Chon group arrested his second son in south Korea on groundless "charges" and persecuted his two daughters, too, for no reason at all.

In August when the Third International Taegwondo Championships were held in Argentina under the auspices of the International Federation of Taegwondo, the south Korean junta dispatched spies and armed gangsters there to frustrate the championships and kill Mr. Choe Hong Hui, President of the International Federation of Taegwondo.

On August 8, the second day of the championships, a suspicious young man entered the hall of the championships and wanted to meet President Choe, but was arrested by the police authorities of Argentina. According to the police authorities' investigation, he was given special training in the United States and bought by the Chon junta. He was found carrying a pistol and 10 bullets.

When this plot miscarried, the Chon company sent into the hall on August 9, the following day, two secret agents who disguised themselves as "traders."

The Argentine police authorities arrested them because their demeanour was very suspicious. The police investigation proved that they were Yang Hong Mun and Kim Ham Jon, armed gangsters, and were carrying south Korean diplomatic passports (No. D-1044193) and (No. C-310180).

Having failed in their attempt to retaliate on and assassinate Messrs. Choe Dok Sin and Choe Hong Hui, the south Korean authorities recently mobilized a gang called "Anti-Communist Fellowship Society" to "expel" them from their present places of residence.

Such vicious attempts of the Chon Du Hwan group are made in Western Europe, too.

Yonse & Seoul Students Stage Anti-Chon Actions—15 Univs. Involved in Campus Protests

Around 1,200 students of Yonse University and 500 students of Seoul National University, both in downtown Seoul, staged separate anti-Chon on-campus demonstrations simultaneously on Nov. 25, Kyodo and AP reported on Nov. 26.

The AP and Kyodo reports said that Yonse boys' demonstration began shortly past noon when a coed named Yang Gyong Hui scattered anti-Chon leaflets from third floor of the Student Center Building.

She leapt to the ground to dramatize resistance to the Chon Du Hwan junta. The handbills scattered called upon fellow students to rise in the anti-junta struggle. With her spine fractured, she was taken to a hospital. She was, Kyodo said, in a critical conditions.

In response, about 200 students started on-campus demonstrations. The number of students sharply swelled to an estimated 1,200.

In a two-hour action, the students clashed with nearly 300 riot police sent into the campus. They fired tear gas and dispersed the demonstrators. More than 10 students were detained, AP said.

At Seoul National University, an estimated 500 students carried out a protest action, scattering anti-junta handbills on the campus, Kyodo said..

With the start of the second school term in early September, the student protest actions involved 15 universities, 10 in Seoul and 5 in other cities, in 33 occasions.

Most recently on Nov. 9 over 1,200 students of Koryo University staged a sit-down for several hours inside the military training camp.

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A Nov. 3-6 Vienna conference for Korean reunification was held by Christians in the DPRK and abroad. The conference stressed the importance of broad-based north-south dialogue and unanimously endorsed a national integration proposal to establish a bi-system confederation.

Those representing Christians abroad are formerly important figures in south Korea.

The four-day meeting was attended by 45 representative Christians and over 30 personages as observers, the official Korean Central News Agency said on Nov. 21.

The historic dialogue was a product of marathon talks and preparations. (See the Aug. 15 issue of the People's Korea)

Those participants from the DPRK included Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Ryom Guk Ryol, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Korean Social Democratic Party and Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Korean Christians Federation.

The representatives of overseas Korean Christian communities, mostly in the American and European regions, included Choe Dok Sin, Chairman of the Paedal National Council, Choe Hong Hui, President of the International Federation of Taegwondo (Korea's *karate*) and Dr. Sonu Hak Won, professor at Michigan University.

At the conference, compatriots greeted each other and shared what the KCNA described "compatriotic feelings," hugging each other for a long while.

In his opening address, Li Hwa Song, Chairman of the Society of Korean Christians Overseas for the Unification of the Country, severely criticized the nation-splitting maneuver of the "foreign forces and dictatorial and comprador forces in south Korea." He called for unity in the forces for reintegration of Korean territory.

In her congratulatory speech, Ms. Ho Jong Suk stressed the importance of north-south dialogue which would be a landmark in promoting national unity and accelerating independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Mr. Choe Dok Sin, Mr. Choe Hong Hui and Mr. Sonu Hak Won. They described a bi-system confederation as the only way out for the nation.

Keynote speeches were made by following personages:

Mr. Kang Wi Jo in the U.S. on "Responsibility of Christians in History of Division"; Mr. Ryom Guk Ryol, Vice-Chairman of the CC of the Korean Christians Federation, on "National Reunification and Foreign Forces"; Mr. Li Yong Bin, Director of the Editorial Department of the Society of Korean Christians Overseas for the Unification of the

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George Wald, Glenn Paige, Peter Crome Support Bi-System Confederal Korean State

Thirty-one noted personages from 14 countries including Prof. George Wald of Harvard Univ., 1967 Nobel Physiology Prize winner, on Nov. 24 issued a joint statement supporting the establishment of a bi-system confederal Korean state, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The signers included Glenn D. Paige, professor at Hawaii University and Peter Crome, Far East correspondent of The Frankfuther Rundschau.

Noting that reintegration of Korea is an issue of national sovereignty in which no one has the right to interfere, the joint statement says:

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10 Days in Pyongyang (2)

—By Japanese Writer Natsubori Masamoto—

(Continued from the previous issue)

At this factory, we met three old workers—a Mr. Rim, a Mr. Chae and a Mr. Pak who are advisers. All of them had worked under police surveillance at Mitsui and Sumitomo factories during the period of Japanese imperialism. They were forbidden to speak Korean. If they violated this rule, they had to carry a piece of paper sticked on their backs.

They said that they worked for a daily wage of 20 *chon* to 40 *chon* (One *chon* is approximately 6 cents.) a day, which was one tenth of the wages of Japanese workers. It took 7 or 8 years for them to get a wage increase of 5 or 10 *chon*. They were not taught technique at all. (The situation with railway workers was just the same as this. It is recorded that at the time of the liberation, only four of the Korean workers were locomotive engine drivers and the rest were all firemen.) Not permitted to enter the rolling mill even a step, they sweated 16 hours a day. They fainted from exhaustion and undernourishment, but they were left as they were until they died. Eighty percent of their food was soybean lees, and if they did not call it "soybean rice", they were not only beaten but also detained by police.

These workers took pride in working in the Honoured Kim Il Sung Factory(Kangson Steel Complex), then talked about their experience without any emotion. Their attitude pained me, and this feeling occasionally harassed me during my stay in Korea. Neither the KOS(the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries) members who were with us nor these old workers showed no attitude even once that hurt our feelings. But I felt uneasy, a feeling different from the feeling of guilt which I had when I traveled China some years ago.

Though Japan's invasion of the Chinese Continent took the form of war somehow or other, the Japanese were vicious colonial rulers discriminating against and exploiting the Korean people for a long time of 40 years. The realization of these historical facts hang heavy on my heart. Besides, Japan actually sided with the U.S. and south Korea during the Korean War, and even now Japan's politics and economy are hostile to the north indirectly, because of Japan's dirty connection with south Korea.

These feelings may be said sentimental. But I am resolved to respect this sentiment in my attitudes to Korea and China.

Whatever the case is, it seemed that the industrialization of the DPRK was having promoted at high speed in every field. Upholding the slogan "To produce in hour what it took a year to produce immediately after the liberation", its high targets were being changed to higher targets one after another. The "10-long-term targets" set forth in 1974 were aimed at increasing per capita production of steel, electric power, coal, cement, machine tools, chemical fertilizer, aquatic products and so on to the levels in Japan. But at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party in October 1980, the targets to be attained in the 1980's were raised substantially in the report on the work of the Central Committee made by President Kim Il Sung. For instance, some of the ambitious targets to be attained in the near future are; 15 million tons of steel, 15 million tons of non-ferrous metal, 100,000 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer and 1,500 million meters of textile goods.

It can be called an "economically developed country." However, since it does not produce oil, it has to depend on oil from China, the USSR and Arab countries.

Naturally, pollution is caused in any countries as a result of their industrialization. However, an official of the KOS ironically said with a smile.

"We are making researches in pollution problems in capitalist countries, particularly Japan. So, factories will be built in different parts of the country as in the past, to prevent industrial pollution. In this respect, we are learning a lot from Japan. Development of atomic power generation is now under examination. It will be positively promoted."

It is a question of great interest whether the DPRK can be an "economically developed country" without suffering from pollution, or it will also be polluted. However, actually, the DPRK is sensitive to pollution. Pyongyang City has only one big hydraulic power station, and it has no future plan to build any big factories there. The country has an unpolluted capital city unlike other countries. The government does not allow the people to own private cars in order to prevent pollution, I was told.

President's 'On-the-Spot Guidance'

During our stay in the DPRK, in many places we found statues, big photographs and portraits of President Kim Il Sung who is respected by the people as a "great President." We saw his face even in the badges worn on people's chests. It is easy to criticize these facts saying that these are a case of the cult of personality or idolatry. However, through my visit to the country, I could understand that the reality overrides such criticism.

When our guide told us many stories about on-the-spot guidance given by the President, without telling us how he guided and in what he guided, I did not want to hear such stories at first. For example, I was told that he had visited the Kangson Steel Complex 38 times and gave phone calls there more than 100 times. I heard this story several times in various places.

However, as the days went by, I came to think that his vital and serious presidential guidance which was planned to guide people in their living, had resulted in promoting poper policies, meeting people's different needs, by unifying the complicated dynamism and energy the country had. The concept of "conveying the will and ideas of those who govern to those who are governed and of conveying the will and ideas of those who are governed to those who govern" has enabled the government to promote its policies in a proper way.

Farther, a story about on-the-spot guidance was very interesting to me.

A tractor was produced for the first time. But it did not run forward, but backward. Seeing this, the President said smiling. "This tractor will possibly run forward because it runs backward." This incident taught the workers that if they wanted to construct a socialist country in hurry, they would fail in the task. Large numbers of tractors the same in type as the first produced one, are now mass-produced and are exported to Third World countries.

This story sounds contradictory to the fast-tempo socialist construction the workers there are engaged in under the slogan "speed battles". But, it is not. The President seems to be a bold-, kind-hearted and patient man. He once said: "We must not hastly construct a socialist country. The thing we have to do first is to build the basis of socialism or raise poor farmers' living standard to the level of middle farmers. Together with this, the national economy should be developed little by little. Then, socialist construction will start." In short, the basis of socialist construction must be built carefully, and then, socialist construction should be promoted at high speed, in order to make the socialist system complete.

It can be said that the country's population of 17 million is a good condition making it possible for the country to "convey its will and ideas to the people and to respond to people's will and ideas" in the socialist construction of the country.

Workers of the Kangson Steel Complex in South Pyongan Province have a high pride of being workers of the "Honored Kim Il Sung Factory."

For the President, this population is also proper to give efficient "on-the-spot guidance" to the people in close contact with them. I thought that the people were actively advancing toward the same objective, only looking forward. For me, they seemed to be happy to be called simple-hearted people. People's trust to and respect for the President is directly changed to their pride and this fact makes the people think that "the state equals the President, and the President equals the people". That's why we foreigners get a pleasant impression from the Korean people, I think.

Actually, President Kim Il Sung is an excellent leader, considering only the fact that he is passionately respected and loved by the people. The President, 69 years old, was born into a farmer's family. He was once leader of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought against the Japanese, with their bases on Mt. Paektu. He was also once hero of the Korean War. He was a fighter, but is not an agricultural of industrial expert. However, he is well versed in agriculture and industry. This is a result of his "on-the-spot guidance." Of course, he must have discussed various problems with scholars, and must have read many documents on agriculture and industry to have exhaustive knowledge of both. However, his best teacher was the people, I think. His "on-the-spot guidance" was the most effective open-air school for him. People love their President because he is modest, practical and sincere, as shown in his personal guidance.

When Mr. Kim Jong Il (the President's son) was promoted to the post of the President's successor people in the world criticized the country, saying, "Can a socialist country have a hereditary position?"

"This is not a hereditary. 1.8 million party members agreed to elect beloved leader Mr. Kim Jong Il as successor, because he deserved most to be elected," told an official of the KOS to me. He also said.

"In some other socialist countries, their strength as socialist countries is now weakening and their socialist development is stagnating. This is because that ideological troubles arose when they elected successors. To avoid such confusion, we elected a person who faithfully upholds the Juche idea, respecting the original ideas of revolution, independence and creation. This is not a hereditary succession. It just happend to take that form."

At present, Mr. Kim Jong Il frequently appeares before the people as a leader playing an important role in the country. The new slogan "Chollima speed plus speed battles" is created by him to accelerate the completion of the three long revolutions—"ideological, technical and cultural revolutions." We found groups of young men and women wearing red badges working

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The DPRK develops its industry at a fast tempo, but its capital city of Pyongyang is noted for no sign of pollution as it is called a city in the park.

(Continued from page 2)

on the streets with picks and shovels. They are members of "the shock brigade of construction for speed battles." Construction of an exhibition hall for the work done by Mr. Kim Jong Il has started, now that similar halls for President Kim Il Sung were all completed. This shows that the Korean people's decision to elect Mr. Kim Jong Il as the successor has nothing to do with hereditary succession but it is due to the result of his work. This also shows that his position has been rapidly consolidated.

Anyway, if the Korean people consider the election of Mr. Kim Jong Il as President Kim Il Sung's successor to be the best, no foreigners are in a position to say about this. If their choice should be wrong, they would have to reap the result.

Work to Remold Men

In the DPRK, the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of all the people are being powerfully promoted as part of the work to remold men, in the course of accomplishing the three revolutions. President Kim Il Sung said, "Success in remolding men and women is more important than a success in the production of 1 million ton of grains." Special emphasis is laid on educating people to be communist-style people with high knowledge, strong virtues and healthy bodies.

Intellectualization aims at raising the educational level of workers and farmers to those of university graduates. As a first step in this work, intellectualization of one-million people is now being promoted.

The movement is based on education. The education system consists of 1-year pre-school education, 4-year primary school education, 6-year senior middle school education – a compulsory education of 11 years– and a higher education of colleges and universities. The country has 170 universities and 481 colleges now. Its total population receiving education is 8.6 million, including 3.5-million kindergarten children. All of them are studying free, of charge. For the people's education, the state yearly spends 16,000 *won* per capita. (about the same amount of the total income earned by one person in a year.)

In addition, there are many cultural and educational facilities including students and children's palaces which are utilized by all primary school pupils and senior middle school students to develop their ability and knowledge through technical, artistic and physical extracurricular activities for 3 to 6 months. As the President said, "Children are kings of the country," they are well taken care of as future masters of the country so that they may grow freely. This is a preparatory step to the intellectualization of all the people.

Writers also play an important role in the whole-society revolutionization and intellectualization movement. In that country, literature and art are considered to be an "important method of education in raising workers' spiritual, moral and cultural levels and in encouraging them in struggle and revolution." (the President's words)

We were informed that writers, poets and poetesses were treated well there when we met critic Chang Hyong Jun of the writers' union (57 years old) and poet Han Sang Ho (44, years old). Members of the writers' union are so-called government officials there. They were paid by the state a monthly salary of 150-200 *won* each, regardless of whether he has completed a work or not. In case any of the members take a trip to somewhere to collect data, all the traveling expenses are paid by the state. Sometimes, they stay in sanatoria for writing. Novels are generally published in 50,000–400,000 copies. When a writer completes a long novel, he is paid 5,000–6,000 *won* as extra payment. A sum of 50–80 *won* is paid for a poem and a critical essay is paid 1 *won* and 50 *chon* per page of 200 letters.

On the whole, production of movies which appeal to the people more broadly is now stressed more than literature and artistic work, I thought.

Medicare is, of course, free to all. People can get medical treatment anytime free of charge. Preventive medicine is emphasized now. Doctors visit people living in districts, each doctor being in charge of a certain district, to detect a disease in its early stage. Thanks to this complete medicare system, the average life span of the people has increased 35 years over the pre-liberation days–men's life span is 70, women's 76, the average being 73.

Emphasizing preventive medicine based on the concept of respecting people's lives, shows the country's desire to set up a high-level medicare system. We could understand this when we visited a newly built maternity hospital. The 13-storied hospital with a floor space of 60,000 square meters, had 1,500 beds and a large lobby with flower-patterned mosaic floors of various kinds of natural stones. It looked like a big hotel. It was equipped with modern medical facilities made in European countries, including West Germany. Pregnant women receive thorough treatments before and after child birth so that they bear their babies and bring them up well.

Future masters of the country, primary school girl pupils on the Pipa street of Pyongyang City.

Tractors produced at the Kaesong Tractor Factory in South Pyongan Province, whose first tractor ran backward. The factory now exports many tractors to Third World countries.

Japanese in Pyongyang

Many Japanese businessmen seemed to visit Pyongyang frequently. In a hotel, I saw not a few Japanese who were speaking on the telephone in a loud voice. I thought they were making phone calls to Japan. Many products of famous companies in Japan are shipped to the DPRK and its products are exported to Japan, including Korean ginseng, matsutake mushrooms, Alaska pollacks, cuttlefish, herrings and marble.

Trade in this form between Japan and the DPRK will develop in future, too. But the Japanese government does not try to open diplomatic ties with the DPRK, out of deference to the U.S. government. This is a ludicrous act. Since the DPRK already has diplomatic ties with 103 countries, the Japanese government's inflexible attitude toward the country may only be a cause of tention in Asia.

There were Japanese who could be called special rather than strange. They were nine "former youths" who have been living in the DPRK since they went to Pyongyang by hijacking the airplane Yodo in 1970. We met three of them. Miyata Takamaro (38), Konishi Takahiro (37) and Wakabayashi Moriaki (34) –on October 9 at a noodle restaurant named Morangak (a two-storied marble building) in Moranbong Park in Pyongyang. They had known our arrival in Pyongyang by reading a newspaper and invited us to lunch.

They looked delighted and happy when we met them for the first time. They looked like simple-hearted free youngmen. When they came to the DPRK first, they were so eager to make revolution that they asked for military training, but the DPRK government declined the request in a casual way. They were now living in the same house together with all their living conditions guaranteed, free from any compulsion. Continuing their own studies, they are teaching Japanese at private Japanese language schools or general schools as full-time or part-time teachers. Sometimes they teach private students. The country's attitude toward them is the same as in the past. It considers "their existence in the country to be troublesome. But it can't send them back to Japan now," or it just keeps a watch on them without intervening in their living, because it once accepted them. They could freely walk around Pyongyang City and if they register with the government, they can take a trip to the countryside, I heard. They were leading a good life, despite the fact that they are "escapees to a foreign country" who violated Japanese law. They want to convey their ideas which they had learned in the DPRK to Japanese youth and are planning to publish a book in the near future, they said.

About the hijack incident they said, "We did that without a carefully thought-out plan. In addition, the way we acted was not commendable at all. However, we still have basically the same idea of remaking Japanese society. Our thought of ours had been strengthened by seeing the people here who think of everything in terms of society and revolution, and not of private interests."

Of course, they wanted to return to Japan. However, since no prescription system is applicable to a criminal who has escaped to a foreign country, they will surely be jailed with a heavy penalty, as a warning to others. They can fight in court or in jail as part of their work to achieve their aim, but they do not want to take this course. However, their present situation–they live under the warm care of the DPRK–may possibly make them be engrossed in empty talk about revolutionary theories, without shedding blood or sweating. This is a dilemma in which they now find themselves. One of them said,

"Staying in this country without shedding blood or sweating, we could possibly lose our original purpose in leading an easy life. So warning ourselves and encouraging each other, we are making efforts to prepare ourselves to serve Japan some day, using the lessons we have learned in the DPRK."

(To be continued)

Families with their newly-born babies emerge from the hotel-like Pyongyang Maternity Hospital where all patients receive thorough medical treatment free of charge.

Sogang Students Call Chon Junta Incapable Of Coping with Economic Crisis

An unspecified number of students of privately-run Sogang University in Seoul gathered on its campus on October 7 where they demonstrated in a scrimmage, while singing songs in chorus.

During a four-hour action, protestors read out a declaration, "Let's Strike Hard the Anti-Democratic, Dictatorial Group" amids slogans being chanted.

On October 13, eight days after the action, police tracked down and arrested six student leaders, including Cha Jong Che. They were believed close friends of another student of the same school, Kim Ui Gi who committed suicide by leaping to the ground from the Christian Hall on May 31, 1980.

Follows a text of the declaration.

This AP file photo shows some 10,000 students of Seoul National University holding a campus rally on May 2, 1980, demanding the resignation of the strongman Chon Du Hwan.

This declaration is in dedication to the spirits of the over 2,000 patriots of Kwangju who died in a democratic resistance and to the soul of our superior Kim Ui Gi who martyred, following in their footsteps.

Fellow students! Fellow Sogang students!

Did democracy die? At this time when the devilish dictatorial group of Chon Du Hwan is on the rampage, what should we think of and say? Do we know the deceptive and fraudulent behavior and impotence of the present anti-democratic, anti-popular and anti-national dictatorial group of Chon Du Hwan? Aren't we repeating self-consolation in a deep marsh of self-infliction because of resignation and submission? Democratic intellectuals! Isn't it a duty of collegians who stand for truth and liberty to face up to and reveal for all to see the outrages as being committed by the dictatorial clique of Chon Du Hwan and to stand in the van of the democratic movement?

Last year, didn't a great majority of patriotic citizens and students want to sweep away all the yusin remnants and to restore genuine democracy? The national aspirations for democracy were brutally frustrated as a result of the madness on the part of the dictatorial clique of Chon Du Hwan which inherited the Pak regime's concept of dictatorship. Those aspirations were kept alive by a series of events from the YH incident to the Sabok coal miners uprising, to the May movement for democracy and to the resistance of Kwangju citizens.

Chon Du Hwan, with egoism and arbitrary confidence in his competence, staged a coup and seized power with force. His violent and murderous outrages included wholesale arrests, detention and expulsion of democratic figures and students and the merciless massacre of Kwangju citizens with bayonets. Under the pretext of national security, he suppressed the democratic movement with force. A fear of the right views of politicians and democratic people prompted him to cook up unparalled repressive laws, including the law on assembly and demonstration, for the purpose of restricting their political activities. Not only that, he staged a function whereby to install himself as a king by creating a device of an electoral college instead of direct elections.

Chon, with all physical repressive machines at his disposal, created an atmosphere of fear throughout the society and forged many puppet parties to present a facade of democracy. Not only that, a basic law on the press was instituted to merge or abolish news media, or to ban critical journals and put news agencies under total control. In flagrant violation of the basic rights such as freedoms of the press, publication and assembly, all mass media, including broadcasting stations, have been forced to become mouthpieces of the dictatorial clique of Chon Du Hwan. Is this precisely what he calls new democracy of new era? How can it possible to establish democracy on this soil by stuffing up the ears and mouths of the people? It is quite obvious that the Chon dictatorial clique's democratic movement is a total fraudulence.

What is the economic state of most urgent concern to the masses? At present, the Korean economy is laden with foreign debts totalling $30 billion. It is characterized by a 60-percent food-supply rate, heavy deficits in trade and a runaway inflation. The salaried people find their life worse with each passing day; low prices for their agricultural produce have sharply reduced any profit for the farmers and their will to produce. Of the employed workers, 49 percent receive monthly wages of less than 100,000 won; upwards of 800,000 workers are jobless; 48 percent of the nation's population are without their own homes. The 80s, once predicted to be full of hopes, are turning out to be a decade of sufferings and scars.

In the 70s didn't the Pak regime ask the nation to tighten the belts since the country would rank among the advanced states and enjoy prosperity and welfare in the 80s? Yet the dictatorial clique of Chon and a small number of scholars on its payroll are spreading a groundless impression as if a remarkable progress had been achieved by the economy.

The Chon clique is not willing to take note of the fact that economic woes characteristic of the turn of the 80s are byproducts of the ill-conceived and ineffective economic policy of the Pak government which was based on the preferential aid to a limited number of corporations and the subsequent expansion of monopoly capital and on heavy dependence on foreign countries resulting from extensive introduction of foreign capital. The clique is clamoring vociferously about what it terms a second great leap forward for the sake of stability and welfare. A great majority of the people are aware that the Chon clique, heir to the Pak government, is only preoccupied with perpetuating its dictatorship in power, without any capability to deal with the economic crisis.

The first reason for it is in the fact that realignment of heavy and chemical industries is producing maximum profits for a handful of monopoly jaebol, while the rights of workers are being violated. With labor laws being revised, industrial trade unions were disbanded as strict restrictions are being applied on any increase in wages. Secondly, the economy is being led to bankruptcy through increased reliance on foreign capital, which is being pursued with unconditional approval of direct investment by foreign capital and total freedom of foreign banks to set up branches in this country.

As we see, the present dictatorial clique of Chon Du Hwan is unable to advance any specific and effective steps to bring the economic crisis under control. They are at a loss, while launching an ambiguous and unrealistic deceptive campaign to tell the people to endure.

In defiance of the fraudulence and violence on the part of the Chon clique, students have continued with their drive for democracy without letup. What is like the campus-repression policy and false education policy of Li Gyu Ho, a faithful watchdog of Chon Du Hwan? His agents are permanently being stationed at all universities to regulate all student activities, including assemblies and publications, which should naturally be free. With tacit approval from the student affairs section, they are keeping surveillance on students. Sogang Hakbo, a spokesman of opinion on our campus, was banned–removal of a voluntary student organ. As a result, the free will of students was suppressed and any chance of majority students having their democratic views known was totally denied.

Fellow students! Where have many students gone? The scoun-

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Songgyungwan Students Urge Overthrow Of Fascist Killers of Fellow Countrymen

On October 6, student demonstrations took place on the Suwon campus of Songgyungwan University, a private institution, with two kinds of handbills being passed out. The Suwon campus houses the colleges of science and engineering. The handbills were the Declaration of Democratic Campus and Appeal to Suwon Brothers and Sisters Who Desire Democratic Campus.

Leaders of the demonstration, reportedly four students, including Kim In Bong and Yu Bu Chol, were arrested by police. Dozens of students were also nabbed. On October 7, the Myongryun campus was a scene of demonstrations which resulted in the arrests of scores of students including four leaders.

Follows a text of the Declaration of Democratic Campus.

The history of the people is strewn with their warm blood being shed under the banner of the democratic struggle against fascism. In face of this history did the fascistic regime of Pak self-destroy, despite its desire to perpetuate itself in power. Its explosion was caused by its internal conflicts which sharpened. Notwithstanding this, the anti-national and anti-historical fascistic clique of Chon is trying to be indifferent to how history presides over the demise of a given fascistic regime. Driven out of the hateful ambition for power, the clique attempted to consolidate its own fascism by purging the military of foes. Alarmed at a powerful resistance put up by the masses, the clique went the length of committing a slaughter of citizens in accordance with its idea of fascistic violence.

That fresh blood being shed under the brutal jackboots of those puppets of fascism and under their bayonets, the blood of our brothers and sisters is screaming to our warm hearts: "Win back the price of life!" "Topple the murderous fascist clique, killer of fellow countrymen!

The fascistic Chon clique is wielding its bayonets in order to force its legitimacy on the public or beating the people to jelly because there is nothing to rob them of any longer. Hereby we offer our broiling hearts to the altar of national blood. With this we decide to come out valiantly in the drive to disclose filthy true colors of the present fascist regime.

Following its May 17 coup, the clique subjected numerous democratic figures to political oppression on charges of their alleged sympathy with communism. For the passage through a plebiscite of a constitutional amendment with fascistic contents, the lower echelons of the Pak regime were mobilized, coupled with fraudulent voting methods such as casting a package of 10 ballots. A ridiculous political farce was staged in order to cover up fascism from world public view and deceive the domestic public. The show was also intended to get a ticket to visit Washington. A five-ASEAN state junket was set up for the purpose of having the fascistic regime internationally recognized and strengthening its position as a vanguard of fascism. Chon repeated like parrot white propaganda of "a new era," "new history" and "a welfare state."

The national economy is headed for collapse with dependence on foreign capital being promoted further through closer relations with compradors and multinationals, a policy inherited from the Pak government.

The criminal conduct of these fascists is quite obvious in the economic performance. Direct and indirect foreign capital investments in this country are being used to reduce the national economy to total dependence on foreign economic system. The spreading Cold War atmosphere on the international theatre was exploited to justify their humiliating diplomatic behavior to the Japanese, in particular in requesting $6 billion in security-related assistance. The breakdown of the bilateral talks on the proposed loan applied a brake on their illusory 5th five-year economic de-

(Continued on page 5)

Sogang Students Call Chon Junta Incapable of Coping with Economic Crisis

(Continued from page 4)

drels have without any hesitation dragged out, arrested, detained and drafted for military service many of our compatriots. Moreover, a large number of conscientious professors, including Prof. Kil Hyon Bo, of our school, have been dismissed without any justifiable reason.

Watchdog Li Gyu Ho's ultimate aim in reforming the educational system is, so to speak, to deceive the public in a manner thus far unknown, a fact now revealed for all to see. The ban on extracurricular activities (for example, taking a side job as a private tutor) has become a dead letter as they are now being conducted underhand. Still a considerable number of students who are working their way through school are experiencing a great difficulty. Many have taken a long period of absence from school since the new semester. With the introduction of a system for fixing the number of graduates for each school, a major confusion has been created in the management of schools, adding to the fear already felt by prospective examinees and their parents. An effort is under way to reduce students to slavery of credits.

Fellow students! Should the struggle for survival prevail on our campus where all of us ought to study without being subject to any restriction? Doesn't this amount to the greatest danger of dialogue or friendship or freedom all disappearing?

By attributing all these afore-said evils to the incompetence and the bayonets of the dictatorial Chon clique, do we declare it an anti-popular group without any support of the people. We hold that silence on the part of men of the press, politicians, faculty members, scholars, artists and religionists constitutes a virtual abandonment of democratic intellect as our reality is a picture of dictatorship, violence and deception. We urge all of them to get rid of any thought of ease and self-deception and join the campaign against dictatorship and for democracy.

Fellow students who share cool reason and warm hearts! Beloved fellow students! Let's reject opportunistic intellect and turn the wheels of history! Look! The Chon clique is panicky. Let's remember! The warm democratic aspirations of the nation! Hold aloft! The great torches for advance in our national history!

Our demands:
- Chon Du Hwan, step down!
- Guarantee freedom of the press!
- Abolish the law on assembly and demonstration!
- Guarantee the three rights of labour!
- Li Gyu Ho, step down!
- Set free the detained students!
- Reinstate the fired faculty members!
- Agents, go away!
- Revive Sogang Hakbo!
- Rehabilitate the Student Council!

October 7, 1981 Democratic Students of Sogang University and for democracy.

Songgyungwan Students Urge Overthrow of Fascist Killers of Fellow Countrymen

(Continued from page 4)

velopment plan. The nation's foreign debts total over $30 billion (to be precise, $32 billion, or per-capita foreign debt amounting to $1,000), whose period of payment is expiring, prompting a sharp increase in plant imports and foreign capital investment in facilities (yielding to pressure from the creditor countries). The deliberate high-price policy is hurting the people badly.

As a result of the chronic stagflation, the jobless people are on the steady rise. With structural stress on exports causing the progressive destruction of the domestic market economy, a device is to link up with the dollar in order to make up for the growing trade deficit. Consequently, the wholesale prices have skyrocketed in a murderous manner, but the average monthly wages for workers are still less than half of 180,000 won, the minimum cost of living. The wages are falling in real terms. In order to maintain the low-wage policy, the prices for cereals are kept below their cost. New sources of income to be plundered are being actively explored to repay debts to the United States. These are logical results partly of no heed paid to the domestic demand-and-supply relations, partly of construction plans with audio-visual appeals and partly of ill-advised facilities investment in the Changwon munitions complex with an operating rate of x percent.

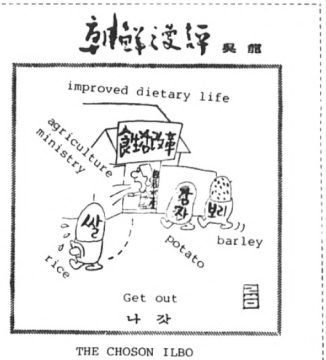
Let us expose the following facts:

Foes of their (Chon and his company) fascistic regime have been purged through all kinds of propaganda campaigns like the ouster of corrupt public empoyees or reduction of government organs or social justice. Their aim is obviously to consolidate their own regime.

Serious doubts are being raised with regard to the egregious delusion of announcing that the nation will become an oil-producer in 1986. What is the ground for the claim that the nation will become a welfare state by the same year?

This is not the end of the story.

A drive is being organized to silence campus criticisms of their criminal behavior – creation of the sense of alienation between the schools and the public, encouragement of on-campus infightings and other repressive measures. A ruinous so-called national-trait festival '81 was staged at a vast cost to the nation, which resulted in waste of manpower and a huge loss. Seoul is being geared up for hosting the '81 Olympiad. These unrealistic fancy ideas out of touch with the reality we can not afford to ignore any longer. Hereby we declare to history and the people that we will launch a powerful resistance.



Then, the question is whether campus is what puppet Li Gyu Ho says it should be.

They of the fascist clique are trying to make the schools profit-seeking organizations. They view student thinking or discussions as leftistic. Countless outrages are being perpetrated – unbearable watch on campus, an attempt to drive wedges among students on offers of overseas training, and others. A stooge of fascism Li Gyu Ho is trying to rationalize these measures by saying that might is right. Unable to stand idle in face of such criminal acts, we denounce the crazy statements of Li Gyu Ho.

Li claimed that our comrade Kim Tae Hun's patriotic suicide was "a self-immolation committed out of isolation and frustration at the retreat of the student movement." How can we allow the self-styled educator to say so?

Li cracked down on campus with means of violence and instituted the system to fix the number of graduates of any given school, thereby coining a new word "fourth-year high schooler." We know of the schemings to turn universities into places of tension and frustration.

How can we call closed and prearranged discussions and constant watch free and fit for study?

Ah! Democratic fellow students of Suwon! Our campus is a victim of the fascists' maneuverings to weaken campus forces. Even our brief time is deprived of by traffic hell. We are forced to bear extra-curricular expenditures. Classes are being held in unaccomplished buildings. How badly we have been inconvenienced!

We make these demands:
- that plain-clothes men should be removed from campus and that the use of naked force should be stopped without delay;
- that attached facilities should be expanded and improved as soon as possible, that the Suwon campus should be independent of Myongryundong, along with its organizational freedom and that extra expenditures for transportation should be borne by the authorities;
- that free activities of circles and the Student Council should be guaranteed;
- that the outdated system to fix the number of graduates should immediately be annulled;
- that all fascistic vicious laws should be invalidated;
- that workers and peasants should have their rights and interests guaranteed;
- that Li Gyu Ho, a puppet of fascism, should die;
- that the paid mass media should awaken;
- that the fascist clique of Chon Du Hwan should apologize to the nation;
- that the legislature and the judicial branch should awaken.

October 6, 1981
Songgyungwan University, Suwon

Far Eastern Economic Review On Student Movement: Winter of Dissent

The Far Eastern Economic Review, a Hongkong-based American weekly, carried an interesting report on the south Korean student movement. The Nov. 27 story, entitled, "The Winter of Dissent," was written by its Seoul correspondent Shim Jae Hoon. It reads in part:

The familiar communist bogey surfaces as student protests increase and Christians become critical.

The increase in anti-government student demonstrations is provoking widespread concern. Despite harsh crackdowns and tough laws which ban virtually any forms of political dissent, they reached a peak in Seoul during October and November as the universities reopened after the summer holidays. Disturbances have also been reported in the anti-government stronghold of Kwangju, where a bloody student uprising erupted in May 1980.

For the moment, the military-backed government considers it can control the dissent. But some officials say they are concerned about the potential of the demonstrations, which they claim are being fanned by leftwing students.

At the elite Seoul National University last month, several hundred students clashed with faculty members and riot police during a festival sponsored by a pro-government organization. Several professors were injured in the melee and a number of plainclothes policemen, who were said to be keeping students under surveillance, were beaten up.

One of the issues which motivates activism is what the students see as the political illegitimacy of President Chun Doo Hwan, who came to power in 1979 shortly after President Park Chung Hee's assassination. The fact that Chun has assumed a seven-year presidency, albeit after an election with no serious contenders, has not deterred them from trying to unseat the 51-year-old former paratroop general.

Leaflets and manifestos coming from the campuses around Seoul have denounced Chun as a "fascist dictator." The government is putting on a brave face, saying that student demonstrations are part of the country's political life.

Others, however, are not so sure, because the continuing campus unrest means that many police are occupied in dealing with the students. And the vans full of police in riot gear parked outside universities reminds citizens of continuing political instability.

"How long has this (situation) been going on? Really, it's time to call a halt. At least, we (government and students) seem agreed on this point," said Kwon Chong Dal, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Kwon's impatience seems to belie the composure the government displays to outsiders.

Some foreigners seem apprehensive of the possibility that student demonstrators might eventually link up with the politically influential Christian community. It was the alliance of students with 6 million Christians which led to Park's downfall after 18 years in power.

With the demonstrations resulting in trials of students and jail sentences, the country's Protestant community is beginning to show signs of concern and impatience. A group of wives and mothers of arrested dissidents and students have organized a new campaign, saying it is time Christians resumed the political struggle. On October 25, about 800 Presbyterian ministers met and resolved to hold prayer meetings as they sought the release of about 168 students and the reinstatement of 83 professors ousted from their jobs for political reasons.

The Presbyterians also asked the National Assembly to revise the new labor law, which bans Protestant missionaries from working for better treatment for factory workers.

Church figures are highly critical of the way the government is handling the campus unrest. Following the demonstrations at the Seoul National University, the government-controlled press gave prominence to charges that some student leaders were influenced by communist views.

Police charges that the dissidents were linked to a communist conspiracy figured in the case of Lee Tae Bok, a young editor with a publishing firm who is currently being prosecuted on charges of organizing the "National Democratic Laborers' League" and the "National Democratic Students' League."

Dissident sources allege that Lee and 18 others–mostly students were "tortured by the police to sign false statements" admitting their guilt. The police charged that Lee and others plotted to infiltrate trade unions in order to cause labor disruption and foment a student revolution to topple the government and set up a communist regime in South Korea. Other so-called communist rings involving students have also been broken up recently.

Campus dissidents are indignant about these charges. They say the government seeks to frame the students to instil fear in the public. As for anti-American slogans, they admit some students have criticized the United States but say this criticism stemmed largely from the decision to release south Korean troops under U.S. command to quell the rioters in Kwangju. Slogans against the U.S. cause concern among the government as well as the general public.

Although the government has dealt firmly with recent demonstrations, some professors say they can no longer control the situation on the campuses. "What can we do when one extreme measure is responded to by another extreme step?" asked one frustrated don.

Kosong Bamboo

The bamboo forest sprawls along Lake Samil on which a view of Mt. Kumgang is reflected in a splendid manner.

Bamboos, once a speciality of south Korea, grow luxuriantly in many parts of the north.

A city just north of the DMZ along the East Coast, Kosong has a number of plants to produce bamboo products for daily use or artistic purposes. The city has an expanse of dense bamboo forests.

The bamboo growing dates back to 20 years ago when President Kim Il Sung sent over 70 bamboo samplings to the city.

Below, some examples of local bamboo goods.

▲ Baskets

▼ Round table

◀ Desk stand and pencil case

▼ Round table and chairs

Woodcrafts

—At Hyesan Souvenir Plant—

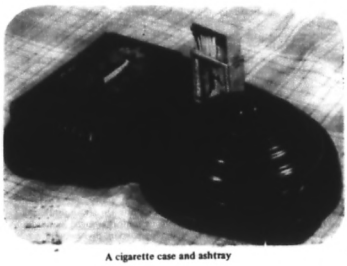
The Hyesan Souvenir Plant turns out over 30 kinds of woodcraft products. In Hyesan Mt. Myohyang soars high in the sky, presenting mysterious looks. It is one of the five most famous scenic mountains of the nation.

Materials used by the souvenir plant are trees of various kinds, mostly found in the mountain: birch, cherry, white birch, prostrate juniper and so on. The bark products preserve long their natural colors and remind their users of Mt. Myohyang.

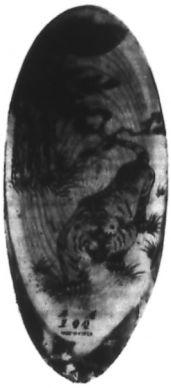
The products include spice containers, mortars, ash trays, pencil cases, jars, pipes and pyrographys of the Sanju Falls, Manpol Valley and other scenic spots of the mountain.

Mortars

◀ Jar



A cigarette case and ashtray



Pyrograph: "Tiger in Mt. Myohyang-san" ▶

▼ Various spice containers

第三種郵便物認可

List of Overseas Koreans Who Visited Pyongyang

Follows a list of overseas Korean residents, mostly in the U.S., who visited the DPRK from the beginning of this year and their remarks on the reunification of Korea.

Dr. Kim Hyong Chan, Prof. at West Washington Univ., the U.S. (Mar. 20–Apr. 3):

The extensive construction of grand edifices and irrigation setups and the production of tractors in large quantities I saw in the homeland is different from the stand of those who want a war and the "threat of southward invasion" is a fabrication of those who have not seen the northern half of the DPRK.

Prof. Li Man U of Millersville State College in Pennsylvania, the U.S. (June 19–June 30):

Mr. Choe Dok Sin, former south Korean Foreign Minister and Chairman of Paedal National Council in the U.S. (June 22–July 18):

As clearly put down in the joint statement, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the flawless and most realistic proposal on the way to reunification.

I express my unquestioned support to this proposal and will do my utmost for its realisation.

National reunification is a reunification of a patriotic nation, not a reunification with a traitor to the nation. Therefore, such traitor as Chon Du Hwan is not an object of a talk for reunification, but an object of rejection and an object of overthrow.

Mr. Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification and advisor to the South Korean Federation of Churchmen in the U.S. (June 18–July 7):

All vile propaganda about the north which I had heard in the U.S. were lies.

I reaffirm that the divided country should be reunified in accordance with the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung and the proposal be carried into practice at an early date.

Prof. Li Chae Jin of Kansas Univ. in the U.S. & Prof. Ko Byong Chol of Illinois Univ., the U.S. (July 14–July 15):

A home-visiting group of Korean scholars in the U.S. – Prof. Kim Jong Ik of West Michigan Univ., Prof. Pak Han Sik of Georgia Univ., Prof. Kil Yong Hwan of Iowa Univ., and Prof. Yang Song Chol of Kentucky Univ. (July 17-)

Mr. Chong Hae Su in Canada (Aug. 16-):

Mr. Chon Ju Guk in California, the U.S. (Aug. 18–Sep. 4):

Pastor Hong Dong Gun of the Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, the U.S. (Sep. 18-Sep. 29)

Dr. Li Jong Sik, prof. at Pennsylvania Univ., the U.S. (Oct. 6):

Mr. Choe Hong Hui in the U.S., President of the International Federation of Taegwondo (Sep. 28-Oct. 20):

The proposal for founding a confederal state personally worked out and set forth by the great President Kim Il Sung is a just great program of reunification.

There is no other way but to find a confederal state for a peaceful reunification of the country under the condition in which our nation has diametrically different systems in the north and the south.

I sincerely support the proposal for achieving reunification by founding a confederal state.

If the cause of national reunification is to be accomplished, the whole fellow countrymen must achieve great unity and, to this end, the Chon Du Hwan junta, the group of traitors engaged in murder and repercussion, division and war, must be removed.

1. Democrats in south Korea including Mr. Kim Dae Jung (ex-presidential candidate) should be released immediately. We support the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy.

2. The U.S. should put an end to all acts leading to increased tension on the Korean Peninsula.

3. The U.S. should cease its backing of the Chon Du Hwan junta and should promptly withdraw its nuclear weapons and military troops from south Korea.

4. We ardently support the Korean people in their struggle to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

BI-SYSTEM CONFEDERAL KORFAN STATE ENDORSED

(Continued from page 1)

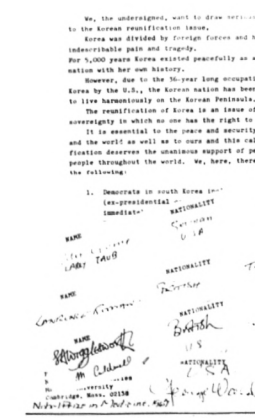
We, the undersigned, want to draw serious attention to the Korean reunification issue.

Korea was divided by foreign forces and has suffered indescribable pain and tragedy. For 5,000 years Korea existed peacefully as a homogeneous nation with her own history.

However, due to the 36-year long occupation of south Korea by the U.S., the Korean nation has been unable to live harmoniously on the Korean Peninsula.

The reunification of Korea is an issue of national sovereignty in which no one has the right to interfere.

It is essential to the peace and security of Asia and the world as well as to ours and this call for reunification deserves the unanimous support of peace-loving people throughout the world. We, here, therefore, demand the following: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1. Democrats in south Korea
(ex-presidential
immediate
OCCUPATION
NATIONALITY
NATIONALITY
OCCUPATION
NATIONALITY
OCCUPATION
Lecturer
NATIONALITY
OCCUPATION

Statement on establishing a reunified state through north-south confederation and its signers

CHRISTIANS MEET

(Continued from page 1)

Country, on "Tasks of Christians for Unification"; Mr. Chon Gum Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on "Proposal for Founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo & National Tasks for Its Implementation."

With a questions-and-answer session and supplementary speeches delivered, the four-day gathering adopted a joint statement, an appeal to the entire compatriots at home and abroad and letters to the U.S. President and the Japanese Prime Minister.

During the conference well known artists of the DPRK and Taegwondo players and instructors abroad gave a joint performance for an evening of culture.

According to the Nov. 21 KCNA report, some participants held a press conference on Nov. 6 and expressed their conviction: "All the Koreans can achieve national unity, transcending the differences in ideology and idea, social system and religious believe, and certainly reunify their country with united efforts."

At the Nov. 6 press conference it was revealed that the Chon Du Hwan junta resorted to every conceivable acts to frustrate the meeting. Some attendants spoke on the kidnap attempt. All south Korean diplomats in Switzerland and Austria were mobilized for the purpose. The action party of Moon's Unification Church in West Germany was also used.

Some speakers also said that the junta's agents phoned threateningly to participants at dead of night at their hotel and put pressure upon the owner of the conference hall to cancel its use for the meeting.

Seoul's Officials on Gloomy S. Korean Economy

"A gloomy shadow is being cast on the (south Korean) export front," said Seoul's minister of commerce and industry on Nov. 4.

This was the second remark made by the south Korean top-ranking officials on the glooming economic prospect.

Describing the reasons, So Sok Chun, in a report made during a monthly trade promotion meeting held in Seoul, said "arrivals of export letters of credit, a forerunning indicator of export performance, remained far from impressive in September and October. According to the report made by Seoul's minister of commerce and industry, total imports during the first 10 months this year stood at $21,292 million, which showed a rise of 16.6 percent as compared with the same period of last year, while exports during January to October totalled $17,580 million, up 23.3 percent over the same period last year.

Earlier, on Oct. 9, answering questions at a national assembly, prime minister Nam Duk U, disclosed that south Korean foreign liabilities as of the end of last August totalled $30,300 million.

According to So, export L/C arrived in September and October represent 15 and 5.9 percent setback respectively in terms of value over the previous month figures.

Every year from 1970 the balance of international payments recorded chronic deficits.

The Nov. 5 report of the Yonhap Agency said that the current economic slowdown is mainly attributable to structural reasons such as weak competitiveness, and called for fundamental measures.

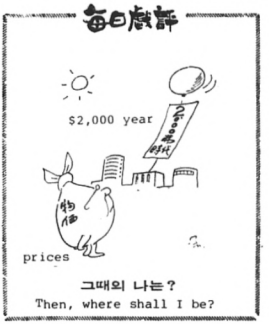
The south Korean economy is likely to face another slump next year mainly due to unfavorable factors stemming from its structural weakness.

The south Korean economy has faced rough sledding the past few years. In 1980, the GNP actually dropped 5.7 percent.

Even the official figures for 1980 show that wholesale prices rose 44 percent and consumer prices were up 33 percent. According to an examination of the most basic food prices in 1980, the burden may be considerably heavier: rice up 49 percent, barley 100 percent, garlic 36.7 percent, soybeans 89 percent, etc.

In addition, south Korea is the most heavily indebted country in Asia and the second biggest borrower among developing countries in the world. It now owes over $30 billion and expects to borrow an additional $8.4 billion during 1981.

In 1980, exports increased only 40 percent inflation. In real terms, exports are down drastically.



THE TAEGU MAEIL SHINMUN, AUG. 24

Korean Prices

The Asian Wall Street Journal, Nov. 16

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